

## NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. EMIL AUGUST GOELDI, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1903, died suddenly at Bern, Switzerland, July 5, 1917, in the 58th year of his age. He was born at Ennetbühl, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, August 28, 1859. He studied at the Zoological Station at Naples and was an assistant of Prof. Ernst Haeckel at the Zoological Institute at Jena. In 1884 he went to Brazil and became associated with the museum in Rio de Janeiro. After the fall of the Emperor Dom Pedro II, in 1889, he retired from this position and lived for four years in the state of Rio de Janeiro. About 1894 he founded the museum in Para, now known as the Museu Goeldi. This institution which comprised not only a museum but also a zoölogical garden and a botanical garden was taken over by the state a few years later and Goeldi then became honorary director. In 1905, after 20 years of life in the tropics, he returned to Switzerland and took up his residence in Bern where, since 1908, he has been professor of zoölogy in the Cantonal University. He visited the United States in August, 1907, at the time of the meeting of the Seventh International Congress of Zoölogy in Boston.

Dr. Goeldi has published a number of papers in English, German and Portuguese on various branches of zoölogy, but chiefly on mammals, birds and fishes. He is also the author of a monograph on the mosquitoes of Brazil.<sup>1</sup> His best known publications on birds are his 'Aves do Brazil,' in two volumes, 1894-1900, and the supplement to this work entitled 'Album de Aves Amazonicas,' in three parts, 1900-1906, containing colored illustrations of about 400 species. He also contributed several papers to 'The Ibis,' including an important one on the 'Ornithological Results of a Naturalist's Visit to the Coast Region of South Guyana,' Brazil, in 1895. He was especially interested in studying the habits of birds and was the discoverer of the parasitic habits of *Cassidix oryzivora*. He was also deeply interested in bird protection and during his residence in Rio de Janeiro and in Para endeavored to secure the enactment of legislation for the protection of species which were being ruthlessly slaughtered for the millinery trade. Two of his memorials to the Governor of the State of Para were later translated into English and published under the title 'Against the Destruction of White Herons and Red Ibises on the Lower Amazon,' Para, 1904. The museum which bears his name will long remain a monument to the energy of Dr. Goeldi in encouraging natural history work in Brazil.—T. S. P.

ALFRED JOHN NORTH, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1902, died of heart failure at Sydney, Australia, May 6, 1917, only five months after the death of his former chief and associate

<sup>1</sup> In this connection his portrait was published in Pop. Sci. Monthly, Aug. 1915, p. 171.

Dr. E. P. Ramsay. He was born in North Melbourne, Australia, June 11, 1855, and was educated in the public and grammar schools of Melbourne. Later he worked at the jeweler's trade for some years. At an early age he developed an interest in ornithology which was stimulated by visits to the National Museum at Melbourne and by the officers of this institution, Sir Frederick McCoy the director, and John Leadbeater in charge of ornithology. In 1878 he corresponded with Ramsay and eight years later went to Sidney to arrange the Ramsay collection of birds and the collection of eggs of the Australian Museum. After spending several months at this task he was asked to prepare the 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania' which was published in 1889. About this time he was appointed an assistant to the curator, Dr. Ramsay, and in 1891 was made ornithologist of the museum, a position which he retained until his death.

He has published many papers on the birds of Australia, among the more important of which are: 'Aves of the Horn Scientific Expedition to Central Australia,' 1896, 'List of Birds collected by the Calvert Exploring Expedition in Western Australia,' 1898, and a new and greatly enlarged edition in 4 volumes of his 'Nests and Eggs of Birds found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania,' 1901-14. His papers have appeared chiefly in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, the 'Records' of the Australian Museum, the 'Agricultural Gazette' of New South Wales, the 'Victorian Naturalist,' 'The Ibis,' and the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London.

North devoted much attention to detailed studies of the life histories of certain species which occur in the immediate vicinity of Sydney. He was very careful in his statements and in some respects was one of the ablest ornithologists that have studied the birds of Australia. His labors have been commemorated in the names of two genera of birds, *Northiella* and *Northipsitta*, and in the Northern Banksian Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii northi*), all described by Mathews in 1912.—T. S. P.

REV. WILLIAM ROGERS LORD, an associate of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1901, died in Dover, Mass., February 2, 1916, in the 69th year of his age. He was the son of Daniel Miner and Eliza Ann (Hardy) Lord, and was born in Boston, Mass., May 6, 1847. His early education was received at Williston Seminary, Mass., and in private schools in Brooklyn. He graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A. B. in 1875 and from the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in 1878. During the next 17 years he held several pastorates in the east at Riverdale-on-Hudson, Wollaston Heights, Mass., and in Boston. From 1895 to 1898 he was located at St. Paul, Minn.; from 1899 to 1901 at Portland, Ore.; from 1902 to 1907 at Rockland, Mass.; and since 1909 at Dover, Mass.

Mr. Lord was deeply interested in birds and especially in popularizing

bird study and in bird protection. During his residence in Oregon he collected the material for 'A First Book upon the Birds of Oregon and Washington' which was published in 1901 and appeared in a revised edition in 1902. This book was promptly placed in the list for supplementary reading in the schools of Oregon by the State Text Book Commission. During the organization of the Oregon Audubon Society he took an active part in the work and gave a number of talks on birds to some 18,000 public school children and 4000 adults. He was a ready and pleasing speaker, and a frequent attendant at meetings of the Union where, through his genial manner, he made a large circle of friends.— T. S. P.

DR. BERT HEALD BAILEY, an Associate Member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1913, died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 22, 1917, from an abscess in the spleen. He was born at Farley, Iowa, May 2, 1875. Dr. Bailey graduated from Coe College in 1897 and received his master's degree from the same institution in 1900. In 1900 he also completed his course and received an M. D. degree from Rush Medical College, Chicago. He married Anna Wright Condit, of Des Moines, December 26, 1900. In September, 1900, he became Professor of Zoölogy and Curator of the Museum of Coe College, a position which he held at the time of his death.

He published a small volume entitled "200 wild Birds of Iowa" in 1906, and was the author of numerous short papers and notes on mammals and birds which appeared from time to time in the 'Proceedings' of the Iowa Academy of Science and in 'The Auk'. In addition, many valuable notes contributed by him appear in Anderson's 'Birds of Iowa.' At the beginning of his last illness, Professor Bailey was on leave of absence and was engaged in research along ornithological lines at the University of Iowa. He was especially interested in the hawks and owls and had nearly completed a paper dealing with the distribution and habits of the species found in Iowa. He was also engaged in collecting data for a work on the mammals of the State. He was diligently engaged in building up a good working college museum at Coe and outlined his ideas as to what such a museum should contain in a paper entitled 'The Building and Function of the College Museum,' printed in the 'Proceedings' of the Iowa Academy of Science for 1915. Professor Bailey was a keen and tireless worker and his untimely death is a distinct loss to ornithology in a State where workers of his ability are all too few. He was a member of the Wilson Ornithological Club and a Fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science.— I. N. G.

FRANCIS WINDLE, an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in West Chester, Pennsylvania on February 24, 1917, in his 72nd year.

Mr. Windle was born in West Marlboro, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He lived most of his life in West Chester, having received his education in the schools of his native county and at the University of Michigan, at which latter place he took his law course. He was admitted to the bar at West

Chester about thirty-five years ago, and practiced his profession there for nearly twenty years.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Windle ran away from school to enlist in Company E 152nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, serving as a private for a year and a half.

In 1879 Mr. Windle was married to Miss Margaretta E. Thatcher who survives him.

Owing to poor health Mr. Windle found it necessary to give up the practice of law and seek out door employment. He secured a position with one of the extensive nurseries at West Chester. Here his wide knowledge of botany acquired during his frequent outing trips, which constituted his chief recreation for years, proved a valuable asset. During his recreational activities his time was about equally divided between his study and observation of plants and birds, with the result that he became skilled in both botany and field ornithology.

For several years Mr. Windle taught biology at Darlington Seminary, West Chester, and also did some teaching at the State Normal School in the same place.

For about eleven years prior to his death he was connected with the Bureau of Zoölogy, Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. He became assistant Orchard Inspector for the eastern end of Pennsylvania, and while acting in this capacity was made a member of the Chestnut Blight Commission, and later of the White Pine Blister Rust Commission. The duties of these positions took him all over the eastern end of the state and kept him out of doors where he could indulge his passion for botany and ornithology. He was a member of the Philadelphia Botanical Club and of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and kept constantly in touch with men in these fields.—  
C. E. E.

AN OBITUARY notice of Covington Few Seiss for many years an Associate of the Union, who died at Philadelphia, September 5, 1915, will be found in 'Cassinia' for 1916. A notice of Charles S. Welles, an associate who died February 24, 1914 is to be found in 'Entomological News' for that year.

1847-1917.—In 'The Auk' for July reference was made to the unique gathering of members of the A. O. U. at Plummer's Island, Md., on April 20, 1917, in honor of the 70th birthday of the secretary of the Union. In addition to Mr. John H. Sage several other members of the Union reach three score and ten this year. These members are: Mr. G. Fream Morcom (Mar. 16), Dr. Anton Reichenow, editor of the 'Journal für Ornithologie' (Aug. 1), Dr. Louis Bureau of Nantes, France (Nov. 18), and Victor Ritter von Tschusi zu Schmidhoffen, the eminent Austrian ornithologist (Dec. 28). Mention should also be made of Mrs. Dana Estes (Sept. 4), sister of the late Dr. Elliott Coues and formerly Miss Grace Darling Coues, in whose honor Grace's Warbler was named.

Seven others born in 1847 did not enjoy as long a span of life but nevertheless left their names indelibly impressed on the records of ornithology. The foreign list includes Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, author of the 'Hand List' and 11 volumes of the 'British Museum Catalogue of Birds,' Dr. Emil Holub, the eminent African explorer, and the late Earl of Crawford who in voyages in the 'Valhalla' made considerable additions to our knowledge of the birds of the West Indies. The American names include Lucien M. Turner, who collected in Alaska, Joseph H. Batty, taxidermist and field collector, Miss Genevieve Estelle Jones who initiated the great work on the nests and eggs of the birds of Ohio, and Albert Willcox, benefactor of the National Association of Audubon Societies, whose legacy placed the work of the association on a permanent foundation. The class of 1847 has extended its energies into diverse fields and filled an important place in the progress of ornithology. Scarcely any other single year has produced as many active workers in this field, and it is interesting to note that 7 of the 13 names above mentioned are enrolled among the members of the A. O. U.—T. S. P.

THOSE who are interested in the problem of animal coloration which under the caption of 'protective' or 'concealing,' coloration has figured quite extensively in ornithological literature may read with profit an article by W. H. Longley in the 'Journal of Experimental Zoology,' Vol. 23, No. 3, entitled 'Studies upon the Biological Significance of Animal Coloration.' His work is based upon the reef fishes.

THE time has arrived when all members of the A. O. U. should make arrangements to be present in Cambridge, Mass., on November 13-15, the dates fixed upon for the thirty-fifth stated meeting of the Union.

A number of members are serving their country in one capacity or another and some of them will of course be unable to take part; the great majority of the membership however can attend and we would earnestly urge them to be present. Cambridge offers unusual attractions to the ornithologist and the generous hospitality extended to the Union on previous occasions is a matter of record. In England, Australia, France and Russia ornithological activities have not been permitted to come to a standstill on account of the war, and those who have not been called to service have taken it upon themselves to continue the meetings and publications without cessation through these trying times, so that their favorite science may not suffer. It would seem that we in America could not do better than to follow their example.